

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 5.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN ADVANCE.

CLARENCE DOANE,
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
MARKET STREET.
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep 12, 1863—if

W. C. ADAMS, B. BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASSISTANTS FOR COLLECTING & LIFE CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
The undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County,
and will promptly attend to all business en-
trusted in his care.

WILLIAM TRACWELL.
George P. Deweer,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
HOME, IND.

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Du-
bois and Crawford counties, and give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BERRY,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and
Common Pleas Courts. Particular at-
tention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and
adjining counties. Nov. 2.

RUDDOLPH SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of
McDonald and — streets. mar 12

W. M. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois
county. January 25th 1860-y

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,
CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would re-
spectfully in-
form the pub-

lic that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
work in his line, in the best style. Purcha-
cers will do well to call and examine his
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can
please them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds
attended to promptly. mh7-y

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
East end of Public Square, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform
the public that they have a
large and splendid assortment
of Boots and Shoes on hand,
which they will sell as cheap as can be done
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.
Wm. Beck.

Sunshine after Rain.

I left my love in England,
In poverty and pain;
The tears hung heavy in my eyes,
But hers came down like rain.
I gave her half of all I had,
Repressed the rising sigh;
For thinking of the days to come,
I kept my courage high.
"Farewell!" I said, "if seasons pass,
And sunshine follows rain,
And morning dawns on darkest night,
You'll see me back again."

I left my love in England,
And sailed the stormy sea,
To earn my bread by daily toil,
An honest man and free.
I wrought and strove from morn till night
And saved my little store;
And every summer gave me wealth,
And made the little more.
At length I bought the field I ploughed,
The sunshine followed rain;
The morning dawned on heavy night,
And I went back again.

I sought my love in England,
And brought her o'er the sea;
A happy man, a happy wife,
To bless my home and me.
My farm is large, my wants are small,
I bid my cares depart,
And sit beneath my own oak tree,
With proud, yet grateful heart.
The children, smiling round the board,
Ne'er ask for bread in vain;
'Tis balmy morning after night—
'Tis sunshine after rain!

Damning the Goose.

A knot of cowardly traitors were arrested
the other night [by General Schenck's or-
ders] in the act of drinking the following
toast: "Damn the goose that grew the
quill that made the pen that wrote the Pro-
clamation of Emancipation!" Provost Marshal
Fish moved by their entreaties, released
the offenders by taking the oath of alle-
giance.—[Baltimore correspondence of the
Evening Post.

The Express never sweats—but it may
be considered as thus sweating once, against
that goose quill. Shall we be arrested!—
The cost of that goose quill we estimate to
have been—

Loss of life, 500,000.
Increase of National debt. Two Billions
of Dollars.

Taxation for 100 years, 20 cents a day
on every white man's labor
Hence the goose that bore that quill
ought to be—

Coercing the Soldiers.

The soldiers in the army some time ago
proposed to subscribe for a testimonial to
McClellan. The commanding officers to
one of the Regiments, a favorite one, writes
that "we had raised \$75 for the McClellan
testimonial when orders came from Govern-
ment to put a stop to it; and we refunded
the money to the soldiery."

We allude to the matter only to show that
the soldiers were forbidden by the govern-
ment to contribute to a voluntary testimo-
nial of respect and gratitude to their old
Commander!

Does any one suppose that the adminis-
tration will allow freedom to vote to those
soldiers to whom they thus forbid a free ex-
pression of sentiment in favor of McClellan.
—[Argue.

GOAT BY A. LINCOLN—NEW SERIES. No.

CIVIL.—"It was my business," said his
excellency, "to guide the plow, while my
assistant, to the best of his ability, with a
two handed hickory, kept old Davy in mo-
tion. We were all creeping along, old Da-
vy taking our blows and our abuse, when
suddenly he moved off at the pace of a flying
colt just put in the harness. "What's the
matter?" says I. "Oh," says my brother,
"it's a great big horse fly touched on old
Davy's neck; shall I drive him off?" "N-
no," says I, "as long as he keeps old Da-
vy going at this rate, let the horse fly alone."
With his assistance we will get a heap
of work out of old Davy."

So it was with Mr. Chase. The next
Presidency is the hurry-day, and it makes the
patriotic Secretary as lively as his work as
old Davy. Let the horse fly alone.

The Provost Marshal General on
nounces that any man drafted, and who has
paid his \$300, is exempt during the three
years.

A Letter from Governor Seymour.

We find the following letter from Hon.
Horatio Seymour, written in reply to an in-
vitation to address a Democratic meeting at
Milwaukee:

Gentlemen: Nothing would have afforded
me greater pleasure, had circumstances per-
mitted, than to have accepted your invita-
tion of the Democracy at Milwaukee, on the
25th instant.

In the gloomy night which overshadows
the nation, there is no hope but in the res-
toration to power of the Democratic conser-
vative party. The fanatical leaders precipi-
tated this bloody conflict by underrating the
South, its resources and military ability, who
scuffed at the Crittenden Compromise and
all other efforts of the Peace Convention, and
who after war was forced upon us have per-
sistently created obstacles to its vigorous
and successful prosecution, by perverting it
from its original purpose, the restoration of
the Union, as solemnly avowed in our Na-
tional Congress, into a hopeless emancipa-
tion crusade, and by driving from the Army,
through Abolition intrigues, General Mc-
Clellan and other officers of military capac-
ity, to make place for political adventurers
—have by their entire policy exhibited alike
their incapacity to carry on war or to insu-
erate peace.

Failing to crush the Southern rebellion,
their energies seem now directed to the de-
struction of popular rights and personal free-
dom throughout the North. Safe guards of
liberty, wrested from despotism after strug-
gles of centuries, are by them ignored or
swept away. The substitution of an irre-
sponsible military tyranny in place of law,
the suppression of free speech, the muzzling
of the press, the midnight seizure, the mock
trial and illegal banishment of a distin-
guished citizen of Ohio, and that, too, in a
loyal district, where the civil law is in un-
obstructed operation—are among the med-
as by which all constitutional Government
and every principle dear to freemen, are
sought to be crushed and destroyed.

While we freely expend blood and treas-
ure to overcome Southern traitors, we must,
with equal spirit and similar sacrifices resist
such treasonable usurpation at the North.
The latter, formidable and dangerous, be-
cause secret and insidious in its advance,
must be expelled at all hazards.

I trust the voice of Wisconsin Democracy
will utter no uncertain sound in this crisis
of our national existence.
I am, very respectfully and truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR

The Whole Argument in a Nut Shell.

The following, from a late letter of the
Hon. Charles B. Buckalew, well epitomizes
the arguments of the abolitionists:

Join us (this is the cry,) be with us, think
as we think, do as we do, forget that you fore-
tell these terrible evils as results of our
policy, and we scouted the warning; forget
that we had platforms which we have broken;
forget that you were freemen before we
mounted your backs, and tied you by
deceits, and put you in prison by telegraph,
and sent you to gatherers to take your earn-
ings, and Provost Marshals to seize your
sons for the war! Forget all this, and hold
up your hands, and bid us God speed—or,
you are secessionists, traitors, copper-heads,
worse than the enemy in arms; and saved of
grace, not by merit, from condign and piti-
less punishment.

We commend to our political persons
the following sentiment, uttered by father
Byrle, the first pastor of the Park Street
Church, Boston, as follows: "I have thrown
up four breastworks, behind which I have
entrenched myself, neither of which can be
enforced. In the first place, I do not dis-
treat politics; in the second place, you
all do, every man and mother's son of you;
in the third place, you have politics all the
week—pray let one day in seven be de-
voted to religion; in the fourth place, I am en-
gaged in a work of infinitely more impor-
tance. Give me any subject to preach of
more consequence than the truth I bring
you and I will preach on it next Sabbath."

All the railroads of the West and
South have been declared military routes,
and the whole placed under the control of
J. B. Anderson, Esq., formerly of this city.
Mr. Anderson has not only entire military
control of the roads, but is in that capacity
above the control of the Generals in the
Departments.—N. A. Ledger 2d.

Party Interest Continues the War.

The war drags its slow length along.—
There are few if any indications of its close.
From the management, or rather misman-
agement of affairs, we are inclined to the
belief that there are those interested in its
continuance. Should the Union be restor-
ed to-day, and the people of all the States
be reconciled to the old order of things,
what would be the prospects of the party
now in power? Would not the united voice
of all sections, at the coming Presidential
election, proclaim the downfall of the Re-
publican party, and give us an Adminis-
tration that would not only comprehend the
interests of the whole country, but legislate
with reference to them? When the interests
of a party are placed paramount to those of
the country, and armies are depleted and en-
dangered that State elections may be carried
and a party's supremacy maintained, we are
forced to the conclusion that the interests
of the country are considered of secondary
importance, and that a party must live even
though the country perish. A policy is in-
augurated which will prolong the war so as
to exclude the South from participation in
the next Presidential election, in hopes that
the abolition dynasty may be perpetuated.
It is for the interests of all except the Re-
publican party that the war be brought to a
speedy close.—[Detroit Free Press.

We don't suppose, we can't suppose,
that there is the least doubt in the minds of
sensible men, that what are commonly
known as the administration's radical mea-
sures, such as the emancipation proclama-
tion, the negro regiment business, the con-
fiscation bill, the suspension of the habeas
corpus, etc., have exerted, both in the North
and in the South, a most unhappy influence
in regard to the war. Every-body sees this
who isn't determined not to see it. Would
to heaven the administration had bravely
adhered to the principles which it avowed,
and upon which it acted for a time after the
war began.—[Louisville Journal.

KEEPING COOL.—A farmer, living on the
line of the Troy and Boston Railroad, stop-
ped a passenger train on Thursday last by
waving his hat.

"What's the matter?" screamed the en-
gineer.

"Matter!" said the farmer, "nothing as I
know of."

"Then what did you swing your hat for?"
said the engineer.

"O, Lord!" said the farmer, "why I was
fanning myself."

The engineer is supposed to have "caused"
a little, but our reporter couldn't hear the
words, and don't know for certain.

A MISSOURI JUDGE.—During the sum-
mer of 1855, a landlord was brought before
Judge Hawkins (who sat on a decayed
stump in front of the hotel), on a charge of
selling liquor in quantities less than a gallon
being contrary to the law of the State (Mis-
souri.) The process was commenced.

"Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," the landlord replied.

"Prisoner," exclaimed the Judge, "you
know that's a lie! I have drank in your
house more than a dozen times a day my-
self."

THE STEUBENVILLE BRIDGE.—The new
railroad bridge to be erected over the Ohio
river at Steubenville will be entirely built
of iron, thus making it one of the most sub-
stantial of the kind in the country. It will
consist of eight spans—four of 225 feet,
three of 210 feet, and one 820 feet, making
a total length of 1890 feet. The channel
span, which is longest, will have an eleva-
tion of 90 feet above the water. The width
of the bridge from edge to edge will be 16
feet 6 inches, whilst the height from the
masonry to the top will be 28 feet. It is
estimated that the weight of the bridge will
be one ton and a half per foot, making an
aggregate weight of 2835 tons, or 5,670,000
pounds. The work of erection will be
commenced about the last of this month,
and it is expected that the first span will be
completed during the present season.

Kentucky has become the great slave
mart of the South. The high price of to-
bacco brings slaves there. A the rate that
slaves are now going in, Kentucky will
soon have more slaves than white citizens.
—Nashville Union.

War Democrat, means a man who
wants office and is bound to get it at any
sacrifice.

Soldiers Voting Under Difficulties.

The Buffalo Courier says the following
letter was received by a gentleman in that
city (Buffalo) from a relation, now an inva-
lid in one of the Kentucky hospitals:

OCTOBER 26, 1863.

"There was one man in one of the Louis-
ville hospitals who voted a Vallandigham
ticket, but he got well paid for it. He was
arrested and court-martialed, by which he
was sentenced to lie in the guard-house for
twenty-one days. He is taken out every
morning and made to stand on a barrel two
hours, with a card on his back, reading thus:
"From God thou comest, but to the Devil
shalt thou return." Besides this, he has to
saw wood ten hours each day, for twenty-
one days. After his time is out at Louis-
ville, then he will be sent to Chattanooga
for heavier punishment."

The Courier adds editorially:

"We have it moreover from an eye wit-
ness, that in the camps on the Potomac,
when an Ohio soldier was suspected of vot-
ing for Vallandigham, he was instantly
menaced with the 'ball and chain,' shooting,
hanging, &c. The few votes cast for the
Ohio Democratic ticket in the army were
either put in by stealth, or were permitted
by the authorities simply to maintain a faint
show of valition in the election. The same
informant assures us that he saw, before
the Pennsylvania election day, numerous
furlongs given to Pennsylvania soldiers,
each of which was made out with the pro-
viso, 'to vote the Union ticket' written there-
on."

"The soldiers voting law works, it will
be seen, most admirably."—State Sentinel.

Chief Justice Lawrence, of Pennsylv-
ania, has rendered a decision on the applica-
tion of three drafted men, belonging to Phil-
adelphia, who filed bills in Equity to test
the constitutionality of the Conscription
Act. The applications were for injunctions
to restrain the Government officers from
sending the complainants into the military
service. The Chief Justice decided the act
of Congress unconstitutional, and takes a
strong "State Rights" view of the case.—
Concurrent opinions were read by Justice
Woodward (the defeated candidate for Gov-
ernor) and Thompson, and dissenting opin-
ions by Justices Story and Read.

We get some news from abroad oc-
casionally. The following item in reference
to Indiana affairs appears in the Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

POLITICAL.—Joseph A. Wright, of Indi-
ana, is almost unanimously spoken of by the
Republicans as their candidate for Govern-
or. Morton aspires to the Presidency, and
wants Chase to succeed Taney as Chief
Justice.

Eight English sailors lately went into
a music store in Glasgow and bought each a
musical instrument, and after discoursing
horrible sounds till they were tired, broke
them to pieces to find where the noise came
from.

A negro about dying was told by his
minister that he must forgive a certain dar-
key against whom he seemed to entertain
very bitter feelings. "Yes, yes," he replied,
"if I dies I forgive dat nigger; but if I gits
well, dat nigger must take care."

NEW TACTICS.—A Western paper says
that an Arkansas rebel Cavalry Colonel
mounts men by the following order:—First
order—"prepare for ter git onto yer creet-
ers." Second order—"Git!"

Speaking about coffee's hurting one,
said an old tar. "I know it does, because
I seen a bagfull (all) onto a man, and kill
him. In such cases as that 'ere 'tis very
unhealthful."

The philanthropists of Indianapolis
have organized a Freedman's Aid Commis-
sion, and are calling on the people for con-
tributions. They had better appeal to old
Abe to stop freeing the darkeys.

Edward Everett has agreed to deliver
an oration at the consecration of the Na-
tional Cemetery, on the battle-field of Get-
tysburg. The ceremony will take place on
the 19th of November.

Three hundred and twenty-two re-
cruits for the old regiments in the field were
forwarded to their regiments during Octo-
ber, by Captain Farquhar, U. S. Recruiting
office at Indianapolis.